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The Hongkong Telegraph

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January 30, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 3 p.m. 61
Humidity 68 74

January 30, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 3 p.m. 59
Humidity 75 68

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.11

7867 八十月二十

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918.

三拜禮 號十三月一英港香

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1/3 TR ANNUUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AND GERMAN COLONIAL AIMS.

General Smuts' Interesting Comparisons.

London, January 29.
General Smuts, lecturing to-night before the Royal Geographical Society on East Africa, contrasted the German and British viewpoints on Colonial and world politics. He emphasised that Germany was not seeking Colonies after English modes; she was not looking for homes for German settlers. The German East African and West African Colonies practically had no white population before the war. He quoted from a speech by Baron von Reichenberg, former Governor of German East Africa, showing that Germany, owing to the shortage of agricultural labour, could not afford to encourage emigration. Baron von Reichenberg said:—"Regrettable though it is, there can be no question at the conclusion of peace of acquiring extensive territories for settlement. There is no appropriate country and no farmers to settle thereon." The German Colonial aims were really not Colonial but were entirely dominated by far-reaching conceptions of world politics. Her real aims were not Colonies but military power and strategic positions for exercising world-power in the future. Her object in Africa was the establishment of a great Central African Empire, comprising not only her pre-war Colonies but also the English, French, Belgian and Portuguese possessions south of the Sahara, Lake Chad and north of the Zambesi. She was now claiming the return of her Colonies in order to resume her interrupted march towards this objective.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Relations with Rumania Broken Off.

London, January 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Bolsheviks announce that diplomatic relations with Rumania have been broken off.

Disease Raging in Petrograd.

London, January 29.
The Times correspondent at Petrograd states that the newspapers at considerable length reveal the fact that the population at Petrograd is being decimated by epidemic diseases, as a result of malnutrition. Spotted typhus is raging with unprecedented severity. All sanitary organisation has been abolished or has broken down, while the proletarian menials in the hospitals dictate to the doctors and nurses. Many are suffering from sore throat, owing to an excess of straw chaff in the bread, while gastric typhus and small-pox are spreading.

THE GOEBEN.

Said to be Fit for Service.

London, January 29.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram from Constantinople claims that the Goeben is quite fit for service, the aerial attacks having inflicted only unimportant damage to her funnels and armoured plating.

The British Report.

London, January 29.
The Admiralty announces that despite bad weather during the course of several raids bombs were dropped on the Goeben and gun positions at Naba Tepe. The position of the Goeben was unchanged yesterday afternoon.

THE RAID ON LONDON.

More Bombing Reported.

London, January 29.
The Press Bureau announces that there was a further attack on London after midnight, bombs being dropped at 12.30 this morning.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that hostilities were active in the neighbourhood of Havrincourt and north-east of Ypres.

London, January 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"We drove off raiders in the neighbourhood of Arleux on Ghobelle. There is great hostile artillery firing in the Monchy le Preux sector. One of our patrols north-east of Ypres has not returned."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

London, January 29.
The Press Bureau reports that hostile aeroplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts at 8 p.m. going Londonwards. Some penetrated to the capital and dropped bombs. Our aeroplanes brought down one machine in Essex.

BRITISH AERIAL SUCCESSES IN ITALY.

London, January 28.
A British official message from Italy states: "We shot down in the past week six aeroplanes. Since the end of November we have shot down 27. We drove down two. Five of ours are missing."

MORE SUBMARINISM.

London, January 28.
The torpedoed Andania, which it was hoped to bring to port, has sunk.
The Irish 1,000 ton steamer Cock was torpedoed without warning at night and sank in five minutes. Seven passengers and five of the crew were drowned. Thirty survivors landed at a western port.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MORE ARAB SUCCESSES.

London, January 28.
The War Office announces that the Arabs within the past ten days have made extensive raids and destroyed the telegraph line and several miles of the Hedjaz rail track north-westward of Medina. They attacked posts southward of Mecca, inflicting heavy losses and destroying buildings, water tanks and an ammunition dump.

THE GOEBEN.

London, January 29.
A German official message says the Goeben has been refitted and has entered the Dardanelles.

THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

Huns and the "Hellish Glow of Hate."

Dr. Franz Freudenberg, who appears to be a "soul doctor" rather than common or garden general practitioner, contributes a long article to the *Psychische Studien* on the psychological reasons for the world's hatred of the Hun, with a sort of appendix on the happy day when we shall all sit enthralled at Germany's feet and imbibe her soulful wisdom.

This eminent psychologist, who like all Germans, has a fine lack of humour, traces the scorn and loathing which civilisation manifests towards the Hun, not to Germany's unspeakable iniquities, but to the fact that she is "the teacher of the world."

Most of us were very well aware long before the war that we Germans were little liked abroad. Even where we were urgently needed—in South America, for example—we were tolerated rather than really loved. All the same, this hellish glow of hatred and enmity which at present pervades practically the whole world has taken us by surprise.

Where we might have looked for thanks, we have been rewarded with treason and trickery. Attempts have been made to explain this symptom politically and to attribute it to the jealousy of England, but the diplomacy of a Grey and an Asquith, cunning though it be, cannot wholly account for its origin.

The secret lies in this: Germany is the teacher of the world; and the pupil, conscious of his inferiority, naturally dislikes the master.

As may be imagined, when finally we shall have overthrown all our enemies and Germany alone stands erect amid the fallen hosts of the Entente nations, this sentiment will be even more accentuated, but it will act as a vivifying tonic to our countrymen when once again they cross the borders of the enemy lands to spread Kultur and true enlightenment among our hater.

Thus do we Germans follow the divine precept and return evil with good. He who first uttered the command to love one's enemies was also hated and despised; let that be a solace to our glorious people in carrying on their moral and spiritual conquest of the world.

Herr von Grolsch, writing in *Die Welt am Montag*, takes a very gloomy view of the present outlook in Germany:

The German Press announced that Herr Michels would make a statement to the Reichstag on the subject of Belgium. The whole world waited in feverish anticipation, for Belgium is the world-question; but Herr Michels merely declared that he had nothing to declare.

On the other hand, Count Hertling, who is, after Herr Michels, the most important German statesman, spoke at this "political and industrial gear-

anters" which we must, in any circumstances, maintain in Belgium. Herewith the twilight that hovered over Belgium again became dimmer than ever.

Thousands are falling daily simply because nobody dares to make a beginning with a serious move for peace. The Reichstag has left everything where it was. The internal political chaos continues, and the prospects of peace are hopeless.

Both the Government and the Reichstag are equally to blame for the misery with which the coming winter is bound to overwhelm the people. A clean sweep should be made of every official department. The only alternative is internal disruption.

The Hun, as we know from his earlier record in Belgium and Northern France, and from his whole life history, is the soul of propriety. He has now been engaged in the delicate question of deciding how much ankle a lady may display, and has visited with a triple fine, one who showed, in his judgment, a shade too much. The case is laughably recorded in the *Berlin Tageblatt*:

The accused, Frau Orchestra Conductor Lorisens, had been waiting for an hour and a half for a card at the Bread Committee's offices. Feeling tired and unable to find a chair, she sat on a table. This annoyed the chief clerk, who requested her to step down, and expressed the opinion that a real lady would not occupy such a position.

At this, Frau Lorisens grew enraged. Leaping from the table and shouting in a loud voice, "You vulgar hound!" she ran across the room and dealt the official a ringing box on the ears, thereby proving that she was a real lady.

The suggestion was made apparently as an afterthought, that in sitting on the table she revealed a liberal amount of hose, so the Judge instructed two women who happened to be present to seat themselves on the advocate's writing-table, so that he might determine whether the attitude of the accused had been proper or whether her lower limbs had been made too visible.

Councillor Bohn held that there was nothing improper in a lady sitting on a table even if her limbs came into view, particularly at the present day, when short skirts were in fashion.

The judge, however, thought otherwise, and fined Frau Lorisens ten shillings for indecent behaviour, ten shillings for seating herself in the presence of officials without permission, and twenty shillings for insulting a Government representative.

No Contracts with Enemy Aliens.

At recent meeting of the Court of Common Council the General Purposes Committee moved an addition to the standing Orders as follows:—"No contract shall, either now or hereafter, be entered into with any persons of German, or Austrian, or other nationalities now at war with Great Britain, and no contract shall similarly be entered into with any firm or company any portion of whose subscribed capital is held or controlled by persons of such nationality."

SOCIALIST ATROCITIES.

Reign of Terror in Finland.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—

Petrograd, Nov. 10.—History is rushing on at such a breakneck pace in Eastern Europe that one grows breathless in the pursuit. Things that have happened during the last ten days in Finland, within 100 miles of Petrograd, would in other conditions have marked an epoch, but now they are mere details in the general flux of traditions, laws, manners, and politics. Finland is the most democratic country in the world, but is not sufficiently democratic for its own Socialists. The new Diet elected in place of the predominantly Socialist Diet dissolved last August has a small anti-Socialist majority. The first step of the Socialists was to demand the immediate confirmation of bills adopted by the last Diet, among which was the Independence Bill which led to the Diet's dissolution by the Russian Government. The majority deferred consideration of the question; thereupon the Socialists decided to apply force.

The upheaval in Petrograd favoured their plans, and on Nov. 14 they declared a general strike throughout the country. They had organised a "Red Guard" of workmen, who secured arms from the Russian garrison and fleet, and the strike became a revolution. The Russian garrison committees declared for the Socialists, but the bulk of the garrison are holding aloof from the conflict. The middle classes organised a "White Guard" of students and others to support the police, but the Red Guard often seized Government buildings, arrested a large number of officials, police, and prominent citizens and under the pretence of searching for arms, broke into houses and robbed and murdered throughout the country. In frequent skirmishes between the Red and White Guards many were killed and wounded, and a large number of peaceful citizens suffered. In the course of the search for arms roving bands seized large sums of money at country estates. In Abo the Revolutionary Committee resolved to confiscate half a million marks in the local treasury, but were restrained.

The actual strike lasted four days, and the Diet was compelled to yield. The semi-Socialist Agrarian party went over to the Socialists, and a majority was secured in favour of the immediate adoption of the Independence Bill, which gives the Diet and the Government elected by it supreme power within Finland in place of the Russian authorities.

The Senate or Government resigned, and the Socialists wished to elect a "Red" Senate in its place, but since the majority of the Diet was strongly anti-Socialist, such a Government would be wholly unconstitutional. The officials refused to work under such conditions, and the present political situation is an impasse. The Socialist leaders, having organised and armed the roving bands of marauders who now infest the country, disclaim responsibility for their acts of brutal violence. The Russian authority in the country is now represented only by the garrison and the fleet, who are hated by the peaceful population, because of the assistance they gave to the Socialists. The Governor-General, Nekrasoff, left Helsinki during the Bolshevik disturbances at Petrograd, and has not returned since. The Assistant Governor-General, Baron Korff, had previously resigned. The garrison and fleet committees have gone through the "force of electing a sailor as Governor-General." A number of the imprisoned citizens

have been released, but bands of the Red Guard are still robbing and murdering in various parts of the country.

Stories illustrating the methods of the Red Guard are vividly told by the novelist Juhani, who is in Helsinki at present. He writes:—

I did not actually see the murder of M. Bjorn at Malm, near Helsinki, but feel as though I had been an eye-witness. Brigades of the Socialist revolutionary organisation came to his house, led him out, and ordered him to come to the Malm Picture Palace, which they had seized and made their centre. M. Bjorn was a Swede, and knew no Finnish. He hesitated to follow them, because he could not understand their object. Then they changed their minds, placed the old man against the wall of his own house, and paraded before him. Then they fired at him seven shots. The wife of the murdered man heard the shot, ran out, and saw her husband lying with his face to the ground. She tried to carry the body away, but could not. She cried, "Isn't there one man who will help me?" Two murderers laughed with that peculiarly Finnish coarse, grating laughter, the like of which I have never heard among any other people, and walked off. The wife stood weeping beside the corpse. Then a helper came who was not a Russian soldier—a tender-hearted, gentle Russian sovietnik (comrade). He helped M. Bjorn's widow to carry the body into the house. The murdered man was a teacher in an elementary school. In another case M. Bergbom, the master of an old estate at Herttonnes, a quiet, kindly old man, was sitting at lunch with his family, when in burst seven Red Guardsmen, shouting "Hands up!" M. Bergbom, who was hard of hearing, on seeing the intruders asked, "What are they saying?" In reply he got a bullet in his forehead and fell dead, blood spurting from the wound.

These instances are typical of scores which took place, and are still taking place all over Finland. All the Finnish parties claim the independence of their country, but there is a bitter outcry against such methods of winning it. The food shortage, which is used by the Socialists as a means of agitation, has, through their action and the action of their friends the Russian Bolsheviks, become gravely critical.

Yangtzeppoo Dividend.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Yangtzeppoo Cotton Mill, Limited, has declared a dividend of 12.5 per share on ordinary shares for year ending 31st December, 1917.

Brigandage in Fukien.

General Li Hou-chi, the Tachan of Fukien, in a telegram to the Government two days ago (says the *Central China Post* of the 22nd inst.) again appeals for reinforcements to be sent to his province without delay so that he can use some of the troops for the suppression of brigandage which is now rampant.

Cambridge Prizes.

Sir Peregrine Maitland's Prize at Cambridge University for the ensuing year, of the value of about £125, will be awarded for the best essay on the following subject:—"The probable effects of the present European conflict upon the work of Christian Missions in the East." Candidates must be graduates of the university of not more than 10 years' standing. The Vice-Chancellor announces that no Jerusalem Synagogue prize has been awarded. Dr. Bateson delivered the Henry Sidgwick Memorial Lecture at Newham College on December 1.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 29.
The silver market is featureless.

IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

A Question for Legal Argument.

Mr. A. Stevenson, assistant manager of the Dairy Farm, charged seven Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with remaining in the servants' quarters at Pok-fai-m, without permission.

His Worship pointed out that, according to the Ordinance, the occupier of a house had the right to prevent strangers from entering it, but he did not know whether the same principle could be applied in the present case.

Mr. Stevenson thought that if the Ordinance applied to a tenant's house, it should apply to the premises of a Company. There had been a good deal of trouble by strangers in the servants' quarters.

His Worship thought there should be legal argument on the point, and he adjourned the case for a week, fixing bail at \$5.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D. S. P. (R.), state:—

Route March.

All ranks (except those on duty on that day) will parade in Connaught Road, opposite Queen's Statue Square, at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday next, February 5, for march through No. 2 Police District (Wanchai). Helmets to be worn. Ambulances will parade with stretchers. Inspectors will carry swords.

Inspection.

The inspection is postponed to March 3.

Defaulters.

The attention of Discipline Officers is drawn to the fact that all Report Sheets must be returned to S. H. Inspector Potter and not to A. S. P. Franks.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Horace Goldin at Victoria Theatre; 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Concert at Helens May Institute; 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 2.

Opening of Tytam Tuk Reservoir; 3.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Concert by A. Mirovitch and M. Piatro; 9.15 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

Theatre Royal—Concert by A. Mirovitch and M. Piatro; 9.15 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 11.

Chinese New Year.
Monday, Feb. 25.
Race Meeting—1st Day.
Tuesday, Feb. 26.
Race Meeting—2nd Day.
Wednesday, Feb. 27.
Race Meeting—3rd Day.

NOTICES.

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Japanese Aviator Killed.
Lieut. M. Sakamoto, a senior
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Aviation Corps, was killed re-
cently when testing a machine to
be used by another aviator in the
Tokyo-Yokohama flight.
The deceased officer was trained
in France.
Mr. George Moore's Cattle.
An extensive cattle drive took
place at Moorball, Co. Mayo,
recently, on a large grazing
ranch, the property of Mr. George
Moore, the novelist, and held
under the 11 months' system by
Mr. Mark Mellet J.P., Clare-
morris. The stock were collected
along the public roads by the
police. The Ballinrobe Council
yesterday issued an appeal to
graziers to surrender these lands
in the interest of the public peace
and for the benefit of the adjoin-
ing tenantry, who were clamour-
ing for them, both for grazing
and food production purposes.
War Bonus for Journalists.
The Newspaper Federation,
which represents proprietors of
daily (morning and evening)
papers in the North of England
and Midlands, has decided, after
an interview with a deputation
from the National Union of
Journalists, to recommend its
members to pay their editorial
staff a war bonus, on a scale
ranging from 20s. a week to
lowest paid men to 7s. 6d. a week
on salaries of 75s. and upwards.
The increase is based on
earnings ruling on June 30, 1914,
and will take effect from to-day.
The union is now negotiating
with the other associations of
newspaper proprietors.
Prisoner's Daring Escape.
At Manchester Robert Hasle-
wood and Gerald Newman were found
guilty of stealing from the ware-
house of Messrs. Briggs, Cannon-
street, Manchester, securities
worth \$35,000 and other property.
Henrietta Newman was found
guilty of receiving some of the
stolen property. The Newman
were arrested in Baywater with
many of the securities in their
possession. Mr. Justice Shearman
deferred sentence. Subse-
quently the prisoner Haslewood made a
daring escape from the Asinote
Courts. After the verdict he was
removed to the cells with the two
other prisoners. It is supposed
that Haslewood went back up the
steps leading to the dock during
the general movement at the
rising of the Court, and that he
disappeared from the dock and
Court unobserved.
Future of the Crystal Palace.
The third annual meeting of
the Crystal Palace Trustees was
held recently at the Guildhall,
under the presidency of Sir David
Barnett, who was re-elected as
chairman for the ensuing year,
with Sir Edward Smith as vice-
chairman. Sir David Barnett
said the preamble of the Crystal
Palace Act (1914) stated that it
would be a great advantage if it
were managed as a place for
recreation and education and the
promotion of industry, commerce,
and art. The trustees had been
looking forward anxiously to the
time when these beneficent objects
could be carried out, and regard-
ed with confidence and hope the
future of the Palace, as a great
centre of Imperial activities. He
announced that Messrs. J. W.
Walker, the makers, had gene-
rally presented the Palace
Organ to the Trustees, who had
purchased the Grand Organ.
Princess Louise and the Mine-
sweepers.
Princess Louise Duchess of
Argyll opened in Edinburgh re-
cently a bazaar organised by
Lady Beatty and Lady Balfour,
wife of Admiral Sir James
Balfour, on behalf of the mine-
sweepers and the men on the
auxiliary craft on the East Coast
of Scotland. Princess Louise,
who contributed 200 pairs of
socks to the stock of comforts,
expressed her deep interest in the
splendid men in the mine-sweep-
ers. She wondered whether they
were doing for us in defending
our ports, our supplies, and our
ships. We ought to do every-
thing we could to help them in
their work, by economising
in every way possible. The
practice of economy meant fewer
ships for them to which, and that
would be the most generous gift
we could give them was to return
for what they were doing for us.

GENERAL NEWS.

Betting Gains and Losses.

The first meeting of creditors was held recently at Bankruptcy buildings under the receiving order made on November 14 against Mr. Thomas Kavanagh, of Emperor's Gate, Kensington. Mr. W. P. Bowser, Official Receiver, presided. The debtor stated that he was without occupation, and had lived at the rate of \$1,000 a year on money given to him by relatives and on profits which he made from betting on horse races. His profits four years ago were considerable, but in the last three years he had lost in betting and gambling about \$4,000. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver, the debtor estimating his liabilities at \$900, and disclosing no assets.

Church Army Meets in Holy Land.

Princess Arthur of Connaught opened a sale of work in aid of the Church Army Recreation and Refreshment Huts for soldiers at Central Hall, Westminster. Prebendary Carlile said the Church Army were making arrangements in Palestine for work among the soldiers. They were expecting to have a telegram at any moment to say that they had got the Tanner's House in Joppa. He thought it would be put to much better use than tanning leather if it were employed to brighten the lives of the boys who had gone on this pilgrimage in the Holy Land. He was also hoping to hear shortly that the Church Army Recreation Tent had been pitched on Mount Olivet.

Death of a Lady Surgeon.

The death of Newcastle-on-Tyne was recently announced of Dr. Elsie Inglis, M.B., Ch.B., Commissioner of the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospital. She had just returned from Russia. Mrs. Inglis, to whom belonged the honour of originating the Scottish Women's Hospitals, was pre-eminently a Scottish woman. As a medical woman she specialised in surgery, and for many years held the post of joint surgeon to the Edinburgh Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, and was also Lecturer on Systematic Gynaecology in the Royal College School of Medicine, Edinburgh. She had a large practice in Edinburgh, and took an important part in connection with the medical education of women in Scotland. On the outbreak of war Dr. Inglis felt that the medical services of women should be given to the country. She conceived and carried out with marked success the idea of forming the Scottish Women's Hospitals staffed entirely by women. Unfortunately the British War Office refused to consider hospitals staffed entirely by women, and Dr. Inglis and her committee offered their services to the Allies, and they were at once accepted.

Soldier's Rifle Taken by Masked Men.

The irony of a soldier's rifle in County Tipperary was reported to the police in Ossel recently. The man had been on short leave from the front and lodged with his parents who are farmers. His mother kept the rifle in her own room for safety. While the family were in bed, someone knocked at the door. The soldier's father went down and asked who was there. A voice replied "Police" and he opened the door. Four masked men carrying revolvers entered and demanded the rifle. They stated that they were soldiers of the Irish Republican Army, and while two of them stood on guard outside the soldier's bedroom, the others searched the house. They found the rifle in one of the bedrooms and took possession of it. When a young man reminded them of the injury that they were doing to his brother, who was a soldier and as good an Irishman as any of the intruders, they replied that he was an English soldier, but that they were soldiers of the Irish republic. They immediately left with the rifle. The soldier, when awakened, and told what had occurred, took his bayonet and ran after the men, but failed to overtake them. The police have not yet discovered the identity of the intruders.

NOTICES.

VICTOR RECORDS

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SUPPLEMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE

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MOUTRIE'S,

VICTOR AGENTS.



LAZARUS' BIFOCALS

A SINGLE LENS
WITH
A DOUBLE PURPOSE

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS

Exciting Escape from Captivity.

London, November 25.—Two Australian soldiers, named Hector Holmes and H. L. Thomas, have escaped from the German prison camp at Frederiksfeld and reached London. Both come from the Newcastle district, and were taken prisoners on July 20, 1916, at Fleurbaix. They spent two days at Lille, and thence were taken to the Dalmatian prison camp, and subsequently to Frederiksfeld, where they worked in a tar distillery. The men were greatly helped to escape by a map which was given them by a Russian prisoner, and a compass received from a Frenchman. On the day chosen for escape the Australians secreted themselves in the distillery, got through the rear of the building, and made towards the river, knowing that only half an hour could elapse before their escape was discovered when the roll was called.

They hid on the bank of the river until dark, and then endeavoured to obtain boats, but found that these were secured with chains and padlocks. Eventually they found a boat filled with water. The men went to an adjoining farmyard and borrowed dishes used for fowl food, with which they tailed out the boat and with improvised oars crossed in the direction of Jessel. Their only food was a quantity of special biscuits made in Melbourne, and containing meat constituents, supplied in Australian Red Cross parcels, without which they say they could not have overcome the hardships of their wanderings. They hid during the day, and went from place to place by night skirting, several towns until they reached the Dutch border.

They eluded the German guards, and crossed the Dutch frontier, hungry, suffering, and cold. The Dutch guards supplied hot coffee and sandwiches, and passed them on to the second and third guard house, where

they were also hospitably treated. At the last station the men could not eat more, and the Dutch guardmen remarked: "Poor fellows, they cannot eat, for it is so long since they have seen white bread." The men arrived in excellent health. They say that at first under the old system one food parcel arrived monthly and irregularly, but under the new system, whereby six parcels are sent monthly, they got their supplies with the greatest regularity. They were the best parcels received in any German camp. The two Australians speak highly of the good treatment received in the German military hospitals, but at the prison camp the mental treatment is bad, from what they learned the German civilians are suffering greatly from lack of food, but the military are well provided.

American Shipbuilding.
Mr. Hurley, the Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, estimates that the production of shipbuilding in the United States for 1918 will be 4,500,000 tons. Fifty-one shipyards are engaged in the construction of steel ships and 67 of wooden ships. Last year there were 148 shipyards, whereas to-day there are approximately 700. The enrolment of 380,000 workers is progressing well.

The Marriage Tie.
At a meeting of the English Church Union held at Church House, Westminster, a resolution was passed unanimously pledging those present to resist "the passage into law of any Bill to make three years' separation, whether by mutual consent or legal separation order, a ground for divorce." Mr. Athelstan Riley, who proposed the resolution, said that, as usual, the poor man was the stalking horse of the rich man, for nobody could doubt that there were large sums of money behind the agitation. In fact, it looked very much as if there were certain rich men about who were anxious to try new

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply to E. Goldsmith, P. W. D.

TO BE LET—HOUSES ON

Shameen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—A FLAT IN

Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED—HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

LOST.

LOST—Will the Lady who took the long GREY SQUIRREL FUR in mistake from the Lady's Cloak Room of the R.E. Theatre on Friday last, kindly return same to the Hon. Secretary, R.E. Entertainment Club, Wellington Barracks.

WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT TYPIST. Some knowledge of French preferable. Apply Box No. 8 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

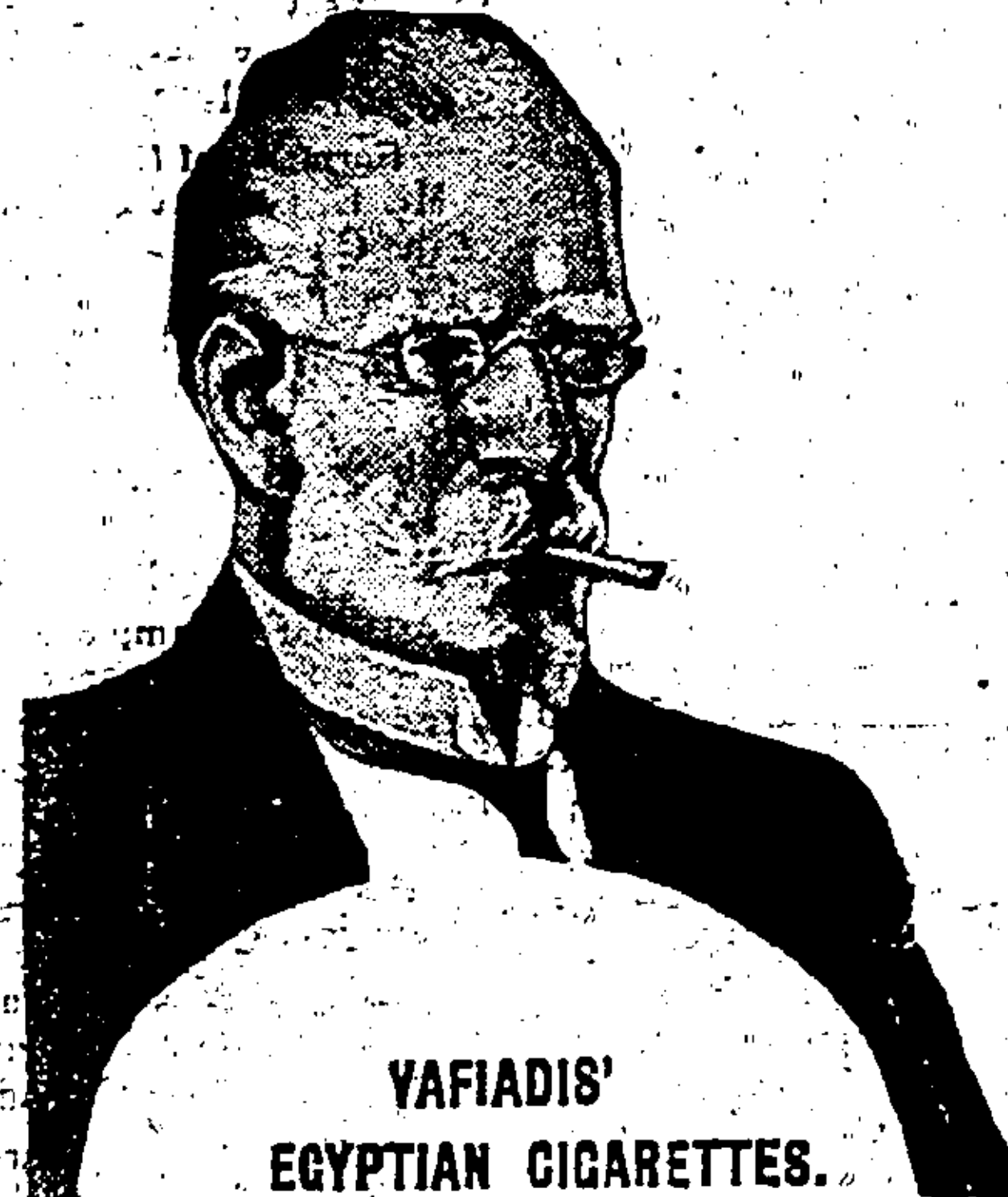
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FOR SALE—TUSOFLUM. Barker Road, 155. Peak. Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.50
	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Vildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

LIBERATED FRENCH CITIZENS.

Overjoyed at their Release.

London, November 23.—Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, telegraphs from the British front—"The cavalry, infantry, and tanks are still active in the break in the Hindenburg line. There was heavy fighting in the morning at Bouillon Wood and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. The French residents were overjoyed at their release, and surrounded the tanks with the utmost astonishment. They say that they have had no property or liberty since 1914, the Germans having requisitioned everything. They were fed by the American Relief Committee. The Germans made the women wash the soldiers' dirty linen. One Frenchman had been hiding in the cellar of his own house since 1914. German officers were billeted there, and his wife fed him from the extra ration given to her for her baby, born during the war. The house was searched once a week, but the man was not discovered; otherwise both he and his wife would have been shot. The man has been weeping ever since his liberation from the darkened cellar. Some of the Germans kept their nerves while serving machine guns all

the tanks silenced them. Others wiped our men at close quarters, but for the most part the enemy broke as soon as the tanks appeared. A few of the tanks had had luck, and were overturned by shellfire or bogged. One or two lay overturned head downwards, where they had attempted to negotiate deep banks, but the tank casualties were light. A large number fought all day long at the Fleisqueres Ridge and round the Havincourt Chateau, where the enemy held out for some time, and across the bridges, marching to the neighbourhood of Noyelles and Graincourt beyond Ribecourt. The Germans fought bravely at the Havincourt Chateau, Lefeu Wood, and Fleisqueres Village. The defence of the village upon a ridge against the Highlanders was a serious impediment, but a general advance was made as the result of a special attack organised early on Tuesday in a model.

The Late Sir Starr Jameson.

A memorial service for the Right Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bt., O.C., was recently held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and the funeral took place at Kensal Green Cemetery. There the body will rest until after the war, when it will be removed to the chapel in Rhododendron place of Cecil Rhodes.

NOTICES.

MOTOR SCARVES

(FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.)

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF

THESE SCARVES IN

WHITE KNITTED WOOL \$2.00 TO \$3.50 Each
WHITE & COLOURED, MERGED \$2.00 TO \$6.00 Each.
WHITE & COLOURED SPUN SILK \$1.50 TO \$10.00 Each.

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— IN ALL WEIGHTS —

A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS
TO SELECT FROM, CUT-FULL
EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING
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TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

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NOTICES.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

SINGAPORE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS BOOMING!

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For the 1918 issue of the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY
Dollar Directory Company
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\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.35 per case ex store.

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168 Des Voux Road Central.

3 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voux Road West.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Annual Meeting of Subscribers and Seatholders.

The annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral was held in the Chamber of Commerce Room at the City Hall, last night.

The Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D.) presided over a representative gathering, and he was supported by the Senior Chaplain (the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, M.A.), Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. W. L. Pattenden (Hon. Secretary), the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Mr. N. J. Stabb and Mr. A. H. Harris.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle opened the meeting with prayer which was followed by the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Hon. Treasurer, in the course of a speech, said:—In presenting the annual accounts last year I had to inform the seatholders and subscribers that the expenditure had exceeded the income by \$575, and that we started 1917 with a small debit balance. Unfortunately this year the excess of expenditure over income is \$880, and it has been necessary to transfer the Reserve Fund of \$1,000 to the General Fund in order to meet this deficit.

This disappointing result is not due to any lack of generosity on the part of the seatholders and subscribers, but to the fact that they are so few in number, the total number on the register being 128 only. There must be many hundred members of the Church of England and kindred Churches in this Colony in addition to this small number, including our American friends of the Episcopal Church, and I appeal to them to remember that the old Mother Church of the Colony is not, as is the case with most Cathedral and Parish Churches in England, possessed of endowments or titles. Our Cathedral is disestablished, and was never endowed; it is the duty therefore of every Churchman and Churchwoman in the Colony, although he or she may be prevented by military duties or other engagements from attending regularly at the Cathedral, to contribute towards its maintenance. Further, if any Churchman or woman in the Colony has any cause to complain of the management of the Cathedral or the conduct of its services, let them remember that the management is as far as possible based on popular suffrage, and if each of them will send \$10 or more to the Treasurer they can cast their votes for a new Church Body and ventilate their complaints at such a meeting as this. Although the year under review shows special expenditure on passage money for the Chaplain, who after five years' service received six months' well earned furlough, we cannot anticipate any decrease in expenditure this year, as it has been decided to convert the Chaplain's sterling stipend into local currency at 2/- to the dollar, a decision, which will I am sure, meet with the approval of all who know what it is to live in this expensive Colony. Collections for church expenses are \$400 less than last year although the Christmas Day collection was for the first time for many years devoted to this purpose; this is no doubt partly accounted for by abandonment of the practice of retaining for church expenses a portion of each special collection—a practice which was condemned by the Bishop at last year's meeting, but the main cause is the extreme unpopularity of the collections for church expenses as compared with War Charities, an unpopularity which I hope members of the congregation will overcome during the present year. Rents of sittings and subscriptions and donations are, practically the same as in 1916. Special collections show an increase of \$870, and of the amount of \$4,505.85 appearing under this heading, \$3,434.37 went to War Charities. This includes Mr. Fuller's choral service collection of \$1,052 on Good Friday, which made a record up to that date, since eclipsed, however, by the sum

of \$1,400 and \$10 contributed to the Mine Sweepers' Fund this month. On the expenditure side, I wish to mention that the item for repairs includes the clearing and replanting of the compound, kindly undertaken by Mr. Tatcher and Miss Phoebe May, and the repair of the pathways, for which a debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Perkins. Mr. Tatcher has also been good enough to undertake the care of the compound in future. Capt. Carr, R.E., kindly contributed \$50 towards the Revised Bible, which cost \$89. The sum of \$488 has been transferred to the Assistant Chaplain Fund to make up a deficit. So much for the General Fund. The Organ Fund calls for special mention on account of the fact that it was resolved in June last to rebuild and improve the organ at a cost of about \$7,000. An appeal was issued and met with a most generous response, \$5,559.82 being quickly raised. Mr. Blackett, an expert organ builder, has been engaged on this work for six months; but much remains to be done and a further sum of over \$2,000 is still required to pay for the work in hand. Here again I should like to call attention to the generosity of the few, and the indifference of the many: the \$5,500 has been contributed by less than 100 individuals out of the thousands of lovers of Church music in the Colony. The remainder now have their chance of joining this generous band, and paying off the organ debt. In this connection I must mention the great liberality of our organist, Mr. Denman Fuller, whose musical enthusiasm and genius are so well known: in addition to devoting much time and skill to the care of the organ in the past and to its pending reconstruction and improvement, he has now presented to the Cathedral a complete electrically propelled blower of the latest type, which is valued at £160 sterling. This blower, which makes 1,400 revolutions in a minute and produces a pressure of 11 inches on the water gauge, enormously increases the wind power of the organ, which has hitherto suffered from inadequate wind supply and pressure. It also renders possible the use of pneumatic actions, and will enable the organist to obtain the fullest expression of the beauty and volume of this, the finest musical instrument in the Far East. The Reserve Fund, as I have already said, has been absorbed into the General Fund. The Endowment Fund is unchanged, consisting of \$18,000 in 6 per cent debentures. The income of this fund has hitherto been applied to the Assistant Chaplain Fund, and although unfortunately we have no longer an Assistant Chaplain, this income will be required this year to make good the deficit of the Assistant Chaplain Fund. The subscriptions to the latter fund fell off from \$1,545 in 1916 to \$796, and a sum of \$488 had to be transferred from the General Fund to balance this. In addition, a further sum of \$800 has since been paid to our former Assistant Chaplain for salary and travelling expenses, so that \$1,288 is still required to close this Fund. From these remarks it will be seen that there is plenty of work for the Treasurer whom you are about to elect for the present year, and I hope that although this is not a "War Charity," all Churchmen and women will be still more liberal in their gift this year than they were in 1917.

Mr. Pollock asked if there was any further expenditure on the organ.

Mr. Bowley replied that the original estimate was \$7,000, \$4,000 of which had been paid. There was some extra expenditure which included a small house which had been built to accommodate the blower. This amounted to \$300.

Mr. Harris proposed the adoption of the accounts. Dr. Sanders seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Fuller's Services.

Mr. Pattenden proposed that they put on record Mr. Denman Fuller's services. He thought the management of the Church, the congregation and the whole community of Hongkong owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Fuller for

what he had done. It had been a labour of love, but it had also been very hard work.

Mr. A. H. Compton seconded the motion, which was heartily approved.

Mr. Fuller replied at length, tracing the difficulties which had been encountered with the organ since he had been organist, and said he hoped the organ would be formally reopened in March. He thought then they would agree with him that the instrument was one which was not only an asset to the Cathedral but to the Colony generally. He would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the great skill and ingenuity of Mr. Blackett, and he thought the Trustees of the Cathedral, no less than the congregation and himself, were highly fortunate in having been able to obtain the services of so skilled and conscientious a gentleman. (Applause.) In conclusion he was seeing the rapidly approaching completion of a scheme which it had taken him ten years of constant effort to carry through. He thanked them very sincerely for the vote of thanks that had just been passed. He could only say that if it had been his privilege to do something for the Cathedral and, for the advancement of the musical life of the Colony, he was more than gratified. (Applause.)

Other Business.

The election of the Lay Body of the Cathedral resulted in the return of Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, A. H. Compton, W. L. Pattenden, N. J. Stabb, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Professor Earle.

Mr. H. O. Sandford was appointed auditor, on the motion of Mr. Pattenden, seconded by Mr. Hoeg.

The resolution that the income of the Endowment Fund be applied to General Expenses in the future was withdrawn. It was also decided that the sum of \$184.48 received from the National Mission be applied to the completion of the screen of the Side Chapel. The Bishop explained that a sum of \$500 was given to Bishop Norris to be used in his diocese and it would be put towards the installation of electric light in the Peking Cathedral.

There was a resolution on the agenda "That all seats in the Cathedral shall be unreserved five minutes before each Sunday morning service." This was moved by Mr. Bowley and seconded by Dr. Sanders. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn suggested that the bell should cease at 11 o'clock and the service commence at three minutes past. This would give seatholders time to reach their seats, and would also allow three minutes in which seats would be free.

This was seconded by Mr. Stabb. Mr. Bowley pointed out that the amendment took them back to the original regulation governing the Cathedral. Some of them had been trying for the past twelve months to get it altered, but it would probably have confusion if they reverted to it.

Eventually, Mr. Severn's motion was adopted.

A resolution that all seats shall be free at each Sunday evening service was moved by the Bishop and seconded by Professor Earle, the motion being adopted after discussion.

Mr. Pattenden mentioned that when the Rev. H. G. H. Griffith left it was felt that he should be given something as a mark of appreciation of his work, and subscriptions were obtained which enabled him to send a draft of \$75. He had a letter from the Rev. Mr. Griffith asking that the money be devoted to the building of a parish room in the Cathedral compound or to some other object. The donation was gladly received and its disposal was left to the Church Body.

The question of the Conference at Shanghai in April was discussed and it was decided that lay members should be sent. Suggestions as to the delegates will be received by the Secretary.

The Rev. Copley Moyle proposed a vote of thanks to the Church workers; to the Bishop and clergy who helped during the past year; to the lay members of the Church Body; to the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer; to those who had acted as servers at the early celebrations of the Holy Communion; to members of the choir and sidemen; the Sunday School

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
AND
CHICKENS
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST
TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

CANTON NEWS.

Protection of Foreigners at Hoihow.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 29 as follows:—

A report from Hoihow states that the Consular Body there, owing to the war preparations in that place, have jointly asked Lung Chai-kwong whether he is going to bring Hoihow within the war zone. Owing to the unsatisfactory reply, the Consul intend to ask for the visit of a British gunboat for the protection of foreigners.

In reply to an official telegram from the British Consul in Hoihow, the Tsuchun states that the war lines are not quite clear, and that he does not know whether it would cause obstacles to the strategic movements if they were properly fixed. Therefore his request cannot be complied with. But the war is against Lung Chai-kwong only, not against the merchants of Kingchow and Hoihow; therefore the Canton troops will try their best to protect the people and respect the lives and property of foreigners.

A wireless report from the reconnoitering troops of Ngai Pong-ping states that they, with the assistance of the gunboat Wing Cheong, have captured Tai On Port by surprise, about 1,000 of the enemy's troops being defeated.

HER EYES AND COMPLEXION

should add to every woman's charm. Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and blotches, dispel Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, ill-smelling breath. Give the bright eye of health.

PINKETTES

As gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Eschschon Road, Shanghai.

teachers; the ladies who had looked after the brass and linen of the Cathedral; the Hon. Treasurer of Church Notes, Mrs. Goldsmith; and to the Hon. Treasurer of the Flower Fund, Mrs. Pollock. The meeting concluded with the Benediction.

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HONGKONG DESK DIRECTORY
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PANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA
BUILDINGS on SATURDAY
9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock
A.M. for the purpose of receiving
the REPORT of DIRECTORS
together with Statements of
Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from MONDAY 4th to SATUR-
DAY 9th February, 1918, (both
days inclusive), during which
period no TRANSFER of
SHARES can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment and
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General Agents for the
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Hongkong, 30th January, 1918.

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Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000	WEDNES., 13th Mar., at noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 15,000	MON., 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Suyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	WEDNES., 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.
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PERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
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TEYO MARU	22,000	6th April.
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SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shuntien	2nd Feb. at 3 p.m.
TIAO, WWEI & CHEFOO	Hulchow	3rd Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th Feb. at 3 p.m.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
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 HAIPHONG Loksang Fri. 1st Feb. at 7 a.m.
 MANILA Yuensang Fri. 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

MANILA Loongsang Fri. 8th Feb. at 3 p.m.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipping Control in the States.

A recent Washington telegram says:—More complete control and regulation of merchant shipping is recommended to Congress by the Shipping Board, which declares that greater powers are needed, especially to prevent extortionate ocean freights. Additional legislation is asked to cover the transfer of United States vessels to foreign register. The Shipping Board had under contract on 31st October the construction of 1,151 vessels, and was negotiating contracts for 199 additional ships, with a total tonnage of 7,858,000 tons.

Standard Ships.

In the House of Commons, recently, Major Chapple asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller, whether the standard ships now being built are being completed in every detail, or whether only so much of the structure and furnishing is being completed as is necessary to safety and immediate utility. Sir Leo Chiozza Money.—In the design of the standard ships the endeavour is to construct efficient cargo carriers in the shortest possible space of time. Of course, nothing essential is sacrificed, and the vessels comply in all respects with the statutory requirements as to life-saving appliances. As I have before explained, special attention is given to the crews' accommodation. Mr. Houston.—Would not a little forethought have provided a more suitable vessel? Sir Leo Money.—If the hon. member had to meet the sudden exigencies that arise in this war he would know that it would not always be possible to have that foresight. Mr. Houston.—Isn't the Ministry infallible? Sir Leo.—No; but we do our best.

Use of Tonnage by Controller.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. Houston asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller to say why the three-decked liner Hellene, giving about 65 cubic feet of grain space per ton deadweight, was requisitioned and used for the purpose of carrying coal from Hull to Savona and on from Spain, both being heavy deadweight cargoes, thereby entailing great waste of measurement space in the steamer; whether he is aware that a single-decked vessel giving much less measurement to the deadweight would have been more advantageously and economically employed; and whether he can give any assurance that greater care will be displayed by the Ministry in the use of British tonnage. Sir Leo C. Money.—It was the exigencies of war which compelled the Shipping Controller to use the vessel referred to for what would normally be an unsuitable purpose. The Shipping Controller is, of course, aware that it would have been better to use a single-deck vessel, but no such vessel was available. As to the last part of the hon. member's question, every care is taken to employ ships in the best possible way, and no one regrets more than I do, if it becomes necessary to use a ship for other than what would be its normal purpose in time of peace.

Shipmaster's Trinity House Appointment.

Some time ago we had the pleasure of congratulating Captain E. W. Kent, a member of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, on his election to the august position of Master of the Ancient and Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. We have now to congratulate another member, Lieutenant Commander O. K. Sergeant, R.N.R., upon his election by the Elder Brethren of Newcastle Trinity House as their deputy master. After a very successful career at sea, Captain Sergeant took up an important official position ashore. But the circumstances of the war impelled him to join up once again for service in the Royal Naval Reserve. There he has distinguished himself, for the Board of Trade recently have caused the gratifying announcement to be made that his Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon him the Bronze Medal for gallantry in saving life at sea, in recognition of his services at the wreck of a British steamship in March last. Captain Sergeant's experience and standing in the profession constitute him as an admirable selection for the position he now occupies at Trinity House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Journal of Commerce.

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

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Chater Road.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at the Diocesan Boys' School this morning, there being a large attendance of parents, old scholars, and friends of the students present. Bishop Lander presided, and the prizes were distributed by the Rev. Dr. Pearce. Among others present were the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. A. H. Harris, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, and many others.

ANNUAL REPORT.

In the course of his report, the Head Master said:—As this is the last occasion on which I shall present a report on the Diocesan School prize day, I will first summarise the history of the Institution. Half the present building was erected about 1882 for the Diocesan Native Female Training School, founded by Mrs. Smith, wife of the first Bishop of Victoria. The Chinese then did not want European education for their sons; much less for their daughters. The site was far out from town, the roads were lonely and dangerous, without motors, rickshaws, or even Sikh Police. The Lady Superintendent having been robbed, carried a pistol, and nearly shot a friend who stopped her chair in the twilight. In 1867, Bishop Alfred was begged to take over the bankrupt school and by circular to the public in January, 1869, appealed on behalf of European and Eurasian children. The Diocesan Home and Orphanage was opened in September 1869 "with many guarantees of future success." Mr. W. M. B. Arthur (from the Garrison School) and Mrs. Arthur were appointed Master and Matron in July, 1870, when there were 23 boys and girls. In 1878, the school was placed under the newly inaugurated Grant-in-Aid Scheme; 28 out of 30 children passed the inspector's examination. Co-education not proving suitable for Hongkong, the Committee decided to receive no more boys, but those already admitted should remain; this decision was reversed in 1880, and no more girls were received as boarders though they still attended as day scholars. All girls left when Fairless School, under the superintendence of Miss Johnstone, was opened to them in 1892; the Diocesan Girls' School was opened in 1900. The 10th Report (April 7th 1879), states:—"Last year the Committee lost the valuable services of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, but they believe the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy to the vacancies will prove satisfactory to the subscribers." I had been 3rd Master at the Government Central School (now Queen's College). Mr. Arthur went there and, after several years' service, retired and died in England in 1911.

The following figures show the growth of the school during my term of office:—

1879.—Boarders, 28; day scholars, 5; total, 33 (including 19 girls, 7 boarders and 3 day scholars).

1889.—Boarders, 59; day scholars, 51; total, 110 (including 19 girls, day scholars).

1899.—Boarders, 82; day scholars, 111; total, 193.

1909.—Boarders, 90; day scholars, 200; total, 290.

1917.—Boarders, 100; day scholars, 250; total, 350.

In regard to teachers, the figures are:—1879, 1 English and 1 Chinese; 1889, 3 English and 1 Chinese; 1899, 5 English and 1 Chinese; 1909, 7 English and 4 Chinese; 1917, 12 English and 6 Chinese.

The following are a few of the events which stand out more prominently in the history of the school:—

1887.—The Hon. Mr. C. P. Chater kindly bought additional land for playgrounds.

1887.—Osmbridge Locals introduced into Colony; our only candidate attained the highest place in the Colony.

1889.—Oxford Locals substituted for Osmbridge. We have had 471 certificates.

1890.—Our candidate F. Southey won the Government Scholarship of £200 for 4 years in England; subsequently he con-

structed railways in West Africa and Beacon Hill Tunnel in Kowloon.

1891.—North wing erected to provide hall, 2 classrooms, large dormitory, 4 masters' rooms, lavatories, covered playground.

1905.—Ho Kom Tong Scholarship founded.

1909.—Mr. and Mrs. Piercy received permission to live off the premises. Mrs. Piercy resigned. Mr. Sykes became House Master. Mrs. Telford Matron.

1910.—Pitman's Phonetic Institution Examinations held yearly. 291 Shortland certificates have been won.

1912.—Physics laboratory, 2 classrooms built.

1914.—Hongkong Locals substituted for Oxford Senior and Junior, we have won 98 certificates. Of past pupils 17 are undergraduates, 9 external students: Five have graduated:—

—M. B. B. S., G. Thomas, B. C. Wong, B. So, Chong U. Pui, W. Hall, J. S. Morris.

1917.—It is with devout thankfulness I am able to report another year of successful work, despite war conditions—scarcity of school books and changes in a depleted staff. Mr. Sykes who has done service for so many years is still with us and, since Mr. Lander left by doctor's advice for England, has added Class 2 to his own.

In March, Mr. Ford, a trained and certificated teacher (invalided from the Army) arrived from England, and Mr. Thompson, a teacher of great tact, energy and experience (over military age) from Australia. Bombardier Jones assists in his leisure time.

There have been changes amongst our 5 English mistresses, 7 Chinese teachers, to all of whom I am grateful for hearty co-operation at all times. The average attendance was 313.

The Inspector of Schools (Mr. E. Balph) came on June 29th, examined each class and recommended, with some critical suggestions, the highest grant as "The School generally is doing highly satisfactory work."

Hongkong University.—The Government requires all boys in Class 1 to enter for the Matriculation or the Senior Local and all in Class 2 for the Junior Local in July. Any entering in December do so without our approval, sometimes without our knowledge. July Matriculation, 10 passed, 3 being in honours; Senior Local, 1 passed; Junior Local, 10 passed, with 7 distinctions. December Matriculation, 1 passed. Oxford Preliminary Local.—The question papers were lost at sea, when duplicate papers arrived, some candidates were out of the Colony. The results have not yet come. Pitman's Phonetic Institute.—Six passed certificates, 9 Theory, 21 Preliminary.

An increasing number of our Old Boys are serving our King and Country in the Army and Navy, and gaining promotions and distinctions. We are sorry to learn that Lieut. E. O. Hagen (East Surrey Regt.) and Lieut. G. Mitchell (Middlesex Regt.) are prisoners in Germany. I wish to place on record the valuable services of the old amah, Tai Sham, who has for 38 years tended and mended for the suspension of boys who have passed through her hands and is still active. She is not wishing to retire, and the Matron, Miss Goggin, is not anxious to lose her services.

Our best thanks are due to the medical and nursing staff of the Civil Hospital, Dr. Thomas of Tang Wo Hospital, Doctors Kew for advice and care in cases of minor ailments that have occurred, and to Sir B. Ho Tung, Hon. Messrs. E. Shewan, Lau Cha-pak, Ho Fook, Messrs. Chan King-ming, Chan Yee-ting, Chao Po-son, E. S. Ford, W. Hall, J. M. Hall, Ho Kom-tong, Ho Wing, Li Sik-ling, Lo Cheong-shiu, Wong Kam-fuk, Ng Hon-tas, B. H. Kotevall, Li Fuk-tsun, W. J. Ford, P. K. Kwok Li Ping, Mrs. Choo Leep Choo and Mrs. Treasurer for providing the prizes.

The Sports Report by Mr. T. F. Ford and the Scripture Report by the Rev. G. E. F. Updell were also read.

The Bishop's Speech. His Lordship, Bishop Lander, said he regretted that His Excellency the Governor could not be present. He had been obliged, on doctor's orders, to diminish some of his many, Wong.

engagements. There was another cause why he had to express his regret and that was that this would be the last occasion at which Mr. Piercy would be present to give his report and occupy his position on the platform. It seemed to him that one of the most prominent landmarks in Hongkong was about to be removed. Mr. Piercy was very wise when he chose to devote his life to the noble profession of teaching. They all knew how faithful a steward he had been. He was a man who had exerted a very great influence in the Far East. Many boys had come under his good influence, and had gone out into the world where they had retained that influence. They had to thank Mr. Piercy for his 39 years of wonderful service in that school. He ought to say that he did not think Mr. Piercy could have made a wiser choice than when he entered into holy matrimony with Mrs. Piercy. She had been a considerable help to him. She had contributed very largely to the success which had attended the efforts of her husband at the school. They would regret the absence of Mrs. Piercy as much as they would that of Mr. Piercy. It was very gratifying that Mr. Piercy had been able to give such an excellent report of the working of last year. Each year the report had been better, and better, and the progress of the school had been greater and greater. They would wish not only to express their pleasure at the work of Mr. Piercy but also that of the masters. The school had been understaffed, owing to the war, and they had been working at high pressure, but they had not spared themselves. The mistresses, too, had given of their best. They were realising at the present time that the co-operation of the ladies was very necessary, and in this school they had worked splendidly. He had to announce that two very handsome donations had been made, one from the old boys of the school in memory of the work of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, which was to be in the form of a scholarship, and another donation from some 50 old boys of the school who were also giving a scholarship, the amount of the donation in this case being \$3,000. Mr. Chan Kai-ming had also promised a donation of \$2,000 to form two scholarships, one to be called after Mr. Arthur, whose name had been mentioned in the Headmaster's report, and the other to be named after the donor. The Rev. W. T. Featherstone had been appointed to be headmaster of the school to succeed Mr. Piercy.

Dr. Pearce's Speech. Presenting the prizes, Dr. Pearce said that they had listened with gratified attention to the report of the Headmaster, and he might say that it was a report of which any school might well be proud at any time. It was in the highest degree creditable to all concerned in the working of the school. He would remind the scholars of the school of the old saying "In all labour there is profit." Concerning Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, he thought that the last paragraphs of the Headmaster's report were fraught with suggestions for the history of education in Hongkong. When Hongkong came to be written, a chapter setting forth the progress and development of the Diocesan School under the administration of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, would have to be given. The work they had done had shown what could be done in an institution where the right man and woman were at the head. He spoke quite honestly when he said he was quite contented with his lot and did not wish to change places with anyone, but if he did envy anyone he thought he would envy Mr. and Mrs. Piercy for the great work they had accomplished. They would wish them every happiness and long life.

PRIZE LIST. The prize list was as follows:—

Hongkong University:—

July Matriculation (Honours):—

—Liu Wa Po \$100 Prize, O. S. Rossette, Wong Ka Tsun, (Passed); O. Onslow, H. W. Randall, F. Smith, E. Gourdian, T. O. Chak Ksu, Chow Hong To, K. A. Mason.

July Senior Local.—Chau Ki

groun.

July Junior Local.—Ho Choo

Wing, Ung Yau Chong (dis-

Mathematics); Lu Po Sham, B. J.

Howard (Bible); Chan Chan Lam,

Yuen Wai Ping, Kong Hin

Chung (Bible); Ng Chit Chung,

Shiu Pang (Book-keeping); J.

L. Young Saye (English, Arith-

metic, Book-keeping).

December Matriculation.—Ng

Chit Chung.

Pitman's Phonetic Institute.

Speed Certificates.—G. Kelly

(80 words), A. Samy (76), C. S.

Rossette (70), K. A. Mason (60),

E. Gourdian (60), J. L. Young

Saye (60).

Theory Certificates.—Ng Chit

Chung, Lu Po Sham, Wan Lun,

Ung Yau Chong, Yuen Wai Ping,

Wong Pan, F. Prata, H. J.

Howard, Kong Hin Chong.

Preliminary Certificates.—

Chan Hin, J. Litton, Ng Pak

Chau, E. C. Kincher, Wong Sik

Chang, Chau Lok Hing, Kong

U Shan, G. Ford, Chin Si Pik,

J. Shea, C. F. G. Jackson, H. W.

Knigh, Leung Kai Cho, W. J.

Howard, Pan Tai Him, Sin Ping

Ho, Ho Chuek Fan, Chin Yik

Kwai, Hung Kam Sang, Im

Kwok Fai, Kam Cheung Yau.

Class I.—1, Ho Kom Tong

Scholarship, C. Rossette; 2, Ng

Chit Chung.

Class II.—1, Ngan Chun On;

2, Kam Cheung Yau.

Class III.—1, Im Chiu Hi; 2,

W. Zimmer.

Class IV.—1, Kam Chong

Fai; 2, Tai Wuen Pan.

Class V.—1, A. Tyre; 2, E.

Shea.

Class Vb.—1, Li Man Kwan;

2, Ng Chun Sing.

Class VI.—1, Chan Kam

Hon; 2, Harry Prow.

Class VI c.—1, Tsang Kwong

Wing; 2, Yuen Kwok Huen.

Class VII a.—1, Pong Pun

Chung; 2, Chas. Kennedy.

Class VII b.—1, Sin Chim

Ng; 2, Chan Chun Tong.

Class VIII a.—1, John Chan;

2, George Ladd.

Class VIII b.—1, Pan Cho Hon.

Special Prizes.

Class I.—Honours in Matricu-

lation, C. Rossette, Liu Wa Po

and Wong Ka Tsun. Scripture,

Ung Yau Chong. Physics and

Chemistry, C. Rossette. Litera-

ture, J. L. Young Saye.

Class II.—Scripture, Ngan

Chan On. Literature, P. Bam-

sey. Shortland, W. J. Howard.

Class III.—Scripture and

Physics, W. Zimmer. Mathe-

matics, Kwok Ying Kong.

Literature, H. Prata. Chinese

Translation, Kwok Chan.

Class IV.—Scripture, G.

Zimmer. Geometry, Kam

Chung Tai. Algebra, Harold

Wing.

Class V a.—Scripture, Li Yak

Tong. Algebra, Chan She Chung.

Class V b.—Scripture, 1, Lui

Po Lan; 2, Wing Yik Leung.

Algebra, Li Shiu Ki.

Class VI a.—Scripture, A. Prow.

Class VI b.—Scripture, Edward

Sam Ting. Chinese, Li Wing.

Class VII a.—Scripture, R.

Anderson.

Class VII b.—Scripture, Wong

Ching Tung.

Class VIII a.—Scripture, A.

Mooney.

Class VIII b.—Scripture, Tsing

Tai Tai.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holy-

oak, in proposing a vote

of thanks to Dr. Pearce,

said he would like to say how

deeply and profoundly they

regretted that Mr. and Mrs. Piercy

were leaving them. The Colony

would miss them greatly. He

was sorry that His Excellency the

Governor could not be present,

but in sending Dr. Pearce he had

chosen an ambassador well fitted

to take his place.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle

seconded, and the proceedings

were brought to a close with the

singing of the National Anthem.

Fined for Motoring to Church.

At Dorchester Mr. A. O. Symes

and his son, farmers, of Kingston

Russell, were fined 5s. for an

HORACE GOLDIN.

Operator of His Hongkong Season.

Judging from the crowded attendance at the Victoria Theatre last night, when Horace Goldin opened his brief season here, the famous conjurer and illusionist is in for a most successful stay in Hongkong.

There was hardly a vacant seat in the building. Although there are many other features presented besides Goldin's own work, chief interest naturally centred in his doing. He first appeared in a "Revue of Conjuring," in which he very cleverly impersonated several great conjurers of the past and present. Then he followed with his "Twentieth Century Miracles," which included such a bewildering variety of things wonderful as to absolutely justify his title as "The Whirlwind Illusionist." In this act the Indian rope trick and acrobatic gymnastics were really remarkable displays, completely mystifying the audience. Later he carried through another "miracle" by causing a lady to walk through a big plate-glass window half an inch thick. The travesty on "Spiritualism": "Watch the Egg," was one of the smartest pieces of work we have ever seen. It was really the familiar egg and bag trick on a more elaborate scale than usual. In response to an invitation, two well-known local sportsmen went on to the stage to watch the conjurer's work at close quarters, and they were completely at a loss to know where the egg went when the bag was empty, and where it came from when the bag was not empty, in spite of the fact that the conjurer's hands were held during the whole operation.

The second half of the programme was mainly taken up by Goldin's Moonish fantasy, which was very elaborately set and which gave him much scope for clever work. A word must be said of Miss Barbara Babington, a dainty comedienne, who contributed some most enjoyable items to the programme. The whole show was a great success, and we heartily recommend those who enjoy an evening of mystification to see Goldin during his stay here.

Class I.—1, Ho Kom Tong Scholarship, C. Rossette; 2, Ng Chit Chung.

Class II.—1, Ngan Chun On; 2, Kam Cheung Yau.

Class III.—1, Im Chiu Hi; 2, W. Zimmer.

Class IV.—1, Kam Chong Fai; 2, Tai Wuen Pan.

Class V.—1, A. Tyre; 2, E. Shea.

Class Vb.—1, Li Man Kwan; 2, Ng Chun Sing.

Class VI.—1, Chan Kam Hon; 2, Harry Prow.

Class VI c.—1, Tsang Kwong Wing; 2, Yuen Kwok Huen.

Class VII a.—1, Pong Pun Chung; 2, Chas. Kennedy.

Class VII b.—1, Sin Chim Ng; 2, Chan Chun Tong.

Class VIII a.—1, John Chan; 2, George Ladd.

Class VIII b.—1, Pan Cho Hon.

Special Prizes.

Class I.—Honours in Matricu-

lation, C. Rossette, Liu Wa Po

and Wong Ka Tsun. Scripture,

Ung Yau Chong. Physics and

Chemistry, C. Rossette. Litera-

ture, J. L. Young Saye.

Class II.—Scripture, Ngan

Chan On. Literature, P. Bam-

sey. Shortland, W. J. Howard.

Class III.—Scripture and

Physics, W. Zimmer. Mathe-

matics, Kwok Ying Kong.

Literature, H. Prata. Chinese

Translation, Kwok Chan.

Class IV.—Scripture, G.

Zimmer. Geometry, Kam

Chung Tai. Algebra, Harold

Wing.

Class V a.—Scripture, Li Yak

Tong. Algebra, Chan She Chung.

Class V b.—Scripture, 1, Lui

Po Lan; 2, Wing Yik Leung.

Algebra, Li Shiu Ki.

Class VI a.—Scripture, A. Prow.

Class VI b.—Scripture, Edward

Sam Ting. Chinese, Li Wing.

Class VII a.—Scripture, R.

Anderson.

Class VII b.—Scripture, Wong

CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

A New Method of Education

Advocated.

Two important war-time topics, one dealing with preparatory work now being undertaken for training crippled men who may be expected to return from the war, and the other treating of the increasing employment of women in industrial plants and munition works, were discussed recently at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which was held in New York. A public hearing was also held by the Power Test Committee, to which representatives of various societies and organisations, railroads, firms, and colleges were invited for the purpose of presenting their views preliminary to a revision of the power test code of the Society.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Silver Market.
Silver yesterday (says the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of January 25th) was quoted at 43 7/8 pence an ounce, according to advices received by Manila bank. The market has been steady and free from fluctuation during the last few days, which may be due, in part at least, to efforts at Washington to fix the price of silver. Reports from Washington are to the effect that an agreement has practically been reached between the director of the mint and representatives of silver producers which will involve pooling of the output and a fixing of the price for the metal. The price which will be set, is 87 cents per ounce, or thereabouts. Full confirmation of the report is lacking, although it has undoubtedly had an effect on the market quotations.

British Trade in Wartime.
The outstanding feature of the Board of Trade Returns for October (says a London contemporary) is the figure of British exports, which stands at £50,645,554, the highest value since the outbreak of the war. In the pre-war month of July, 1914, the British exports stood at £44,405,388. Compared with 1915 British exports the month showed an increase in value of £18,788,689. For the ten months of 1917 our overseas trade reached the great total of £1,348,242,000—imports being up by £85,904,477 and British exports by £20,741,956. Compared with the ten months of 1915, the British exports have increased in value by no less than £129,725,491. Imports of grain and flour in October amounted to £10,734,445 (£800,483 decrease), and of meat to £9,224,564 (£500,000 increase). Of raw material imports, cotton headed the list with an increase of £5,020,000, while also headed the list of British exports with an increase of £2,931,000, wool manufactures coming next with £766,467.

Shanghai Shares.
Messrs. A. J. Anderson & Co. in their weekly share circular, dated Shanghai, January 19, state:—The week's work has again been disappointing, but a grain of comfort is to be found in the fact that, despite the approach of the China New Year settlement, and the slight feeling of unrest caused among native friends by the stoppage of certain share-transfers necessitated by recent thefts, prices are well maintained and there is no pressure to sell. The Shanghai operating rate for T/T on London was 4/3 1/4, the dollar rate being 72. Debentures—There is no change to report in this market. With regard to Russia's threatened repudiation of foreign loans, it may be mentioned that the outstanding of those listed on the London Stock Exchange amounts to £148,282,683. Loans contracted since the outbreak of war and those floated in other countries than Great Britain are not included in this figure. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai: No local transactions have been recorded, but shares are obtainable somewhat lower than a week ago. Cathay Trust (in liq.), Clients are reminded of the meeting to be held on 21st inst. Marine Insurance—North China came to business at 117 1/2. Far Eastern. The Secretary advises the final call of Tls. 10 apiece on 23rd inst. Shipping—Indo-China: Despite the denial mentioned last week the deferred 25 share is still standing in London at 40. Shells are nominal at 112 1/2. Shanghai Tugs: Buyers exist at 22 and 40 for ordinary and 'preference' respectively. Cotton Mills—The Kung Yik meeting had a somewhat animating effect on the market, which is now awaiting the Yangtze report. Advice from cotton-dealers at home point to higher prices there, and this is all in favour of the local industry. 'Rabbits'—Reuter's report that a number of London companies have agreed to reduce tapping by 20 per cent. has had no visible effect on our shares; it will be a severe tax on the younger undertakings since there will be little compensating reduction in expense. Miscellaneous—Lumber: are wanted at 135 and 136. Contractions at 68. One at 24. Telephone: at 77. and Waterworks at 190 are on offer.

Piece Goods at Hankow.
In its weekly circular of January 18, the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce reports:—There has been a sharp rise in yarn and cloths at Shanghai and a large business has been done. In Hankow, however, prices of Japanese yarn stocks are much below those ruling in Shanghai and Japan, and in consequence attempts to sell "to arrive" have failed. The market generally, however, is strong, but very little business is reported and dealers do not look for much actual improvement this side of China New Year. A slight improvement has been noticeable in yarn and cloths.

New Rupee Notes.
Writing at the end of November, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. said:—An advance specimen of the One Rupee Note has been received in India from the India Office. The note measures five inches by three and a half inches, and has an engraving of the head of the King Emperor on the left hand top corner, similar to that on the silver rupee. There is a pink medallion in the centre of the note, across which the phrase "One Rupee" is printed, while the numeral "1" is printed in opposite corners so as to facilitate counting. The Indian mints have been engaged in turning out millions for the Supply and Transport Corps, etc., the advantage therefore of lessening their duties, by the issue of small notes instead of coins, is obvious. Notwithstanding their special munition activities, the mints turned out in 1916-17 Rs. 207,737,326 in silver coin, as against Rs. 16,202,199 in the previous year.

Hankow Exports.
The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce reports as follows under date of January 16:—There is hardly anything new to report, the position of this market remaining about the same as last depicted. The demand from America is still conspicuous by its absence, while Italy is a keen buyer for near hides and tallow, taking very much less interest in forward positions. Tallow and wood-oil are firm and in small supply. The American goat-skin market is weak, but tael prices have not weakened in sympathy. Japanese are reported as buying sea-mammals. Supplies of cotton are small and the market in consequence strong and active. Hides would appear to have touched bottom for the present, for wealthy Chinese are investing in this commodity at the prices now ruling; besides which supplies are not large.

Kung Yik Cotton S. and W. Co., Ltd.
A dividend of 20 per cent. was (says the *N. O. Daily News* of the 16th inst.) declared yesterday at the meeting of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., a bonus of Tls. 5,000 was voted to the staff at the mill and a like sum for war charities. Substantial sums were added to special funds, and the chairman in his address forecasted another successful year ahead. It was the eighth ordinary meeting of shareholders and was held in the board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., general managers. The report recommended that the balance at credit of profit and loss account, Tls. 302,204.33, be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of Tls. 2 per share on 75,000 shares	150,000.00
To add to equalisation of dividend fund	60,000.00
To create special repairs and renewals fund	15,000.00
To write off plant and machinery	40,000.00
To write off buildings	20,000.00
To write off motor car	449.77
To write off furniture	127.43
To donate to war funds	5,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff at mill	5,000.00
To carry forward to new account	6,627.13

The donation to war funds took the form of a resolution introduced by Mr. Clark and seconded by Mr. Worcester, appropriating Tls. 2,500 each to the British Red Cross and the Sailors' War Orphan Fund.

Copper Mining in Korea.
The following particulars regarding the copper mines at Kapsan, Korea, are taken from the *Board of Trade Journal*:—The mines were purchased by a Japanese company from United Kingdom owners in 1916 at a cost of Y 3,000,000 and work under the new owners was started on December 1, of that year. The company has spent a sum of Y 1,300,000 in developing its property. Five thousand labourers are now working in the mines. Minerals taken from the mines are roughly refined at the company's refinery on the spot. The quantity of crude copper obtained averages 250 tons a month, valued at about Y 400,000. This output will gradually increase, and in the near future will reach 300 tons a month. The crude copper obtained is sent to Soongjin and shipped thence to Sagami, Japan. The company is undertaking, at its own expense, the construction of a highway, 34 miles in length, from the Kapsan mines to Sinchang, a town on the coast, as the construction of a road to Soongjin.

British Export Regulations.
The British Embassy in Tokyo has issued the following notice:—All firms and individuals in Japan, whatever their nationality, and whether they are importers or direct consumers, who have signed any guarantee or bond either at his Majesty's Embassy or before any of his Majesty's Consular Officers or his Majesty's Commercial Attache in respect of any commodities for the export of which from the United Kingdom or any part of the British Empire special permits are required, are hereby notified that in view of certain circumstances which have arisen it has become necessary to revise all such guarantees, bonds, etc., and accordingly all signatories of such guarantees, bonds, etc., are requested to call at the Office of his Majesty's Commercial Attache or at the British Consulate of the district in which they reside in order that they may sign the new form of bond. This notice applies more particularly to bonds given in respect of copra, coconut oil, jute and rubber, but as stated above it also covers all commodities for which special export permits have been granted by British authorities.

The Shanghai Markets.
In the course of the latest report to hand the *N. O. Daily News* says:—Piece Goods: The Purchasers of auction goods this week will not be called upon for payment until after the Chinese New Year holidays, in other words they have seven weeks' credit. Consequently the buying was more of a speculative nature than anything else, and at the sales there was a certain keenness to take advantage of the time extension. The remaining sales before New Year (February 11) will likewise not be paid for until after the holidays. Chinese New Year, as usual, means a suspension of auction sales of three weeks; the sales closing with Yuenfong's auction on January 31 and opening at Kungyung's on February 26. Prices have been advancing steadily for some time, but are

still a long way below Home parity, and there is considerable speculation as to how the market may open after the interruption. Still higher prices are looked for in some quarters, but those in a position to make a conservative forecast fail to see anything in the present position on which to base a prediction that there will be any marked advance. There is nothing particularly wrong with the market, which showed greater strength this week than last, and while there is a general all-round demand it inclines more to the speculative side than for some time past. Native banks are holding batches of speculators' godown orders on which they have made advances, and the ultimate release of these holdings, which are said to be of considerable quantity, may not altogether tend to "boost" the market. Native banks are exercising a degree of caution in extending credit facilities while there are still waves of military-political unrest in various sections of the country, and the general tone of suspense does not tend to promote trade on the eve of another year of the Republic. A good fall of snow before February 11 might help things. Kungyung opened this week's sales with an offering of 230 packages which went off in an hour under bidding that was brisk but mainly speculative. Tien-tsin and Ningpo showing the only real trade demand; prices were up all round, about two maces on the average. The same stronger feelings were noticeable the following day at the smaller Ewo sale where prices advanced two to three maces as compared with last week, and there was a good market at the Yuenfong auction on Thursday where blacks were up 1 mace, greys 1 1/2 mace, and whites 1 mace. The Yuenfong sale was a very big one, quite like former times, 1,370 bales changing hands. Next week's sale will be of about the same quantity, this firm offering sufficient larger quantities before New Year to make up for the three weeks of no sales. Yarn:—There is practically nothing doing in Indian yarns except that early in the week there were some sales of 12's at about Tls. 130; 10's are about Tls. 10 below. Bombay prices, consequently importers are not ready sellers. Local yarns are quiet and lifeless, so far as first hand sales are concerned, and Japanese spinners are likewise dull. Local Cotton:—Local cotton remains fairly steady, although as the New Year approaches there is some inclination to ease off for cash. Prices remain high in sympathy with other cottons. Quotations:—Tangchow Tls. 35.50 to Tls. 36; Shanghai Tls. 34.50 to Tls. 35; Ningpo Tls. 32 to Tls. 32.50; Taichow Tls. 25; Shansi Tls. 38 to Tls. 40. Gunnies:—The market for gunnies continues lifeless, 22 1/2 lb. B'se stripe being quoted at Tls. 225 nominal. There has been some inquiry for 11 lb. Hessian cloth of which stocks are very short; quotation, Tls. 235. Calcutta is up again, the prices of 22 1/2 lb. Blue stripe being:—February/March, Rs. 724; April/June, Rs. 618; July/December, Rs. 572. Tea:—There is nothing doing in either black or green tea.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS:

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$625

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons ss. \$500

North Chinas n. 1.115

Unions b. \$765

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$127

H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. & sa. \$78

Steamboats n. \$17

Indos (Def.) ss. \$159

Indos (Pref.) b. \$331

Shells n. 112 1/2

Ferries n. \$28 1/2

REFINERIES.

Sugars ss. \$90

Malabous s. & sa. \$34

MINING.

Kailans b. 38/-

Langkats n. 1.14

Raubas b. \$2.40

Tronohs s. 30/-

Urals s. 25/-

Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves s. \$96 1/2

Kowloon Docks n. \$131

Shai Docks b. 7.77

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. x. d. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. x. d. \$86 1/2

H'phreys Est. b. \$6

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands b. 7.70

West Points n. x. d. \$78

Reclamations n. x. d. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1.70

Kung Yiks b. 1.10

Shai Cottons b. 1.22

Yangtzepeas b. 1.8

Oriental n. 1.4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos ss. \$3 1/2

China Light & P. b. \$4

Providents b. \$7.50

Dairy Farms s. \$30 1/2

Green Islands b. \$7.70

H. K. Electrica b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$130

Ropes s. \$28 1/2

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level's b. \$6 1/2

Trams, Peak, new s. \$8 1/2

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats n. \$1 1/2

Watsons n. \$5 1/2

Wm. Powells n. \$6

Morning Posts n. \$2 1/2

CORRECTED TO MONDAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/1134

30 d/s Demand 2/1176

60 d/s Demand 3/1

4 m/s Demand 3/1 1/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 127 1/2

T/T Japan 137 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 71

to & New York

T/T Java 160 1/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 406 1/2

Demand, Paris 406 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/1

4 m/s D/P 3/1 1/4

6 m/s L/C 3/1 1/2

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/1 1/4

30 d/s San Francisco & New York 72 1/4

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s Francs 4.21

6 m/s Francs 4.26

Demand, Germany Nom.

Demand, New York Nom.

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 142

Demand, Singapore 127 1/2

On Haiphong 14 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 15 1/2

On Bangkok 51 1/2

Sovereign 6.50 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.60

Bar Silver, per oz. Nom.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 7 1/4 % d.s.

Chinese, 10 cts. 7 1/4 %

Hongkong 10 cts. 7 1/4 %

10

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000

1/5 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Parnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits—Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2558.

5, Charter Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

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